SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. enter & Blat's Concert Hall-Concert

Anverty's Theatre-Ralubow Revels. Matines Medison Square Theatre-Hard Kirks, Matines, Metropolitan Concert Hall, Breadway, 1th av. and dates, Nible's Garden-Missirels, Matines, Rible's Garden-Missirels. Matthes. New York Aquacium. The Chimes of Normandy, Matthes

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line o 50

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEERLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-Mential canvass of 1890 THE SUR Will give its readers a hill, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will apport for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Exquisit, the nominees of the National Republican scracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise or keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

mend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SCH. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with as, we will send The Werker sen to clubs, or single sub-scribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Presidential election. Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Scorn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jun. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Purple Railroad wor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testim

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the game. Mr. Amos received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for minety-seven per cent., and elso received the sixty per cent, each dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest, left balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying to From the New York Pimes, Feb. 19, 1973.

Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressin Spore. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions

wattmeny.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secre The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer once to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue I - we testimony views under eath is morally, if not inpully

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Cake Print the New York Tribane, Feb. 19, 1878.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation begap, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself,

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans

From the New York Pribane, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was the men scho were britted should go with him.

John A. Logan.

At the first meeting of the Republican conference in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Senator John A. Logan made a flery speech, de nouncing the Democratic party, North and South, as the authors of the civil war, and guilty of all the blood shed by Union soldiers in suppressing the rebellion. Then, raising his voice to its highest pitch, he demande to know if the audience were ready to again trust the Democrats with the administration of the Government. The hundreds of Republican officeholders and officeseckers who were present, catching the spirit of the occasion, responded, "No! never!"

Persons who have lived a good while and possess sound memories have not forgotten the course of JOHN A. LOGAN in the years just previous to the war. He was one of the most furious and bitter pro-slavery Democrats in the Northern States. While in Congress during Mr. Buchanan's administration, he was so malignant in his assaults upon the Republican party, and followed so close upon the heels of Democrats of the JEFFERSON DAVIS school, that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS could not restrain him, and was finally obliged to cut loose

from him. When the Southern States began to secede from the Union, and the whole horizon was growing dark with the gathering tempest, Logan represented in Congress the Egypt district of Illinois. From his place in the House he gave to the insurgents every encouragement in his power; and when hostilities were about to commence, or, indeed, had actually broken out, and the Administration was mustering troops to put down the revolt, Logan delivered an inflammatory speech, wherein he declared that if hireling soldiers attempted to march through his portion of Illinois for the purpose of coereing his dear Southern brethren with the bayonet, they would have to pass over the dead bodies of several thousand-we forget the exact number-of Democrats in his district; and it is even alleged and believed that he attempted to raise a force for service on the rebel side.

At a subsequent stage of the contest LOGAN found that his secessionism wouldn't work. Then he went into the war under the other flag, and fought to the end of it.

Such language as he is reported to have used at the Fifth Avenue Hotel is sheer impudence from the mouth of John A. Logan He was among the most vociferous of those Northern politicians who encouraged Southern fire-caters to enter upon the perilous path of secession. He went arm in arm with them to the verge of the precipice. He lent a hand to push them over into the guif of open rebellion. Then he deserted them and when the popular current began to flow in the opposite direction, he turned upon those who had yielded to his counsels, and helped to hurl war and ruin upon their heads. Does not Logan know that it is a part of the undisputed history of those

which the Secessionists received from him and such as he in the North, they would never have ventured to take up arms against the Government?

The Afghan Quandary.

A species of fatality seems to have shad owed every stage of British Interference with Afghanistan. Each gleam of success is followed by a serious reverse, and every attempt to hit upon some settlement of the difficulty leaves the problem as insoluble as ever. The latest stroke of ill fortune, which resulted in the almost total destruction of Gen. Burrows's command. has plunged the Indian Government into an inextricable dilemma. Will it now feel constrained to occupy the country, or will it persist in withdrawing its forces, in accordance with the purpose recently declared? The objections to either course are of the gravest character.

That there have been strategical blunders during the present war is probable enough, for such things seem to be inseparable from the British military system. These shortcomings in execution have more than once in the past century entailed the miscarriage of plans entirely justified and wisely laid. As regards, indeed, the wisdom of the policy adopted during the last few years by the Indian Government toward Afghanistan, there is now little difference of opinion among careful and candid observers of the situation. By recognizing ABDURRAHMAN as Ameer of Cabul, while insisting on the frontier secured by the treaty of Gundamuck and on the retention of Candahar, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet has kept strictly within the lines traced by Lord BEACONSPIELD. Its whole treatment, in fact, of the Afghan question since its accession to power, is tantamount to an admission that its strictures on the conduct of the late Ministry were unfounded, and that each of their movements in this direction was taken in obedience to an imperious necessity. A majority of the Liberals themselves are convinced that SHERE ALI'S refusal to receive an English envoy, at a time when a Russian emissary was quartered at Cabul, called for a prompt vindication of the national dignity, and this point once conceded, every succeeding step on the part of the Calcutta authorities can be successfully defended. They were not responsible for the massacre of Major Cavagnani and his attendants, or for the uprising under MOHAMMED JAN, or for the disaster which has now overtaken Gen. Burrows. From a long chain of unforeseen perils and complications they have striven with creditable energy to free themselves, and if fate declares against them it will be because the whole fabric of British rule in India is reared upon the sand. If the insults of a neighboring power cannot be punished without involving an expenditure of blood and money altogether beyond the resources of the Indian Government: if not only the necessary money, but the necessary men, must be sent from England to sustain a contest with a handful of halfsavage mountaineers, then the great Indian dependency cannot be viewed otherwise than as an intolerable incubus.

Should the Afghan war continue for five or ten years longer-and no means of ending it short of pusilianimous withdrawal are discernible-it would constitute a drain on the financial and military powers of the United Kingdom only paralleled by the losses inflicted on the first French empire by the occupation of Spain. The fact that in the one case the action of NA-POLEON I. was entirely unjustified, whereas England's quarrel with SHERE ALI was by no means of her own seeking, does not nullify the analogy of the two situations as regards their practical outcome. The Spanish war destroyed Napoleon, not because his scheme was flagitious, but because he was not strong enough to bear the tax on his resources. And so these Afghan troubles, although seemingly inevitable, may result in shaking the British hold on India, already weakened by fiscal bankruptcy and resting upon nothing but the respect and fear of vast subject populations.

position of the British in Afghanistan, the more impracticable and distressing it appears. They cannot stay in the country, for the British taxpayer would soon refuse to foot the bill; on the other hand, they dare not leave it in an hour of embarrassment and defeat, for they would have to face the certainty of widespread and dangerous disaffection among their Indian subjects. Suppose, for instance, that Candahar s relieved by the force now advancing from Cabul under Gen. ROBERTS, and that the army of Ayoon Khan is, in its turn, routed and dispersed. We cannot see that such a victory would advance the final settlement of the Afghan question one lota. To sustain the credit of their arms in India, the Brit ish would be compelled to demand the same terms exacted before Gen. Burrows's de feat, and their retention of the old Durani capital would provoke renewed uprisings under one pretender or another, or under MOHAMMED JAN, who has declared himself the champion of YAKOOB's son, and has re fused to recognize the new Ameer.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the Brit. ish relinquish their claim to be represented by so much as a native Indian agent at Cabul, that they give up the territory so dearly purchased and pronounced so indispensable, and retire to their original positions at Quettah, and behind the eastern range of the Solyman Mountains. Precisely this, it is true, was the ignominious conclusion of the first Afghan war. In that case the British undertook to set up a Prince of their own choosing in this region, but after four years of costly and calamitous warfare they were glad to forego their project and abandon the country to itself. In the last forty years, however, the aspect of central Asian politics has materially changed, and British prestige in India could hardly withstand a second demonstration of Eng land's luability to exert any permanent influence at Cabul. The conquests of Russia in Turkistan, and the fact that one of her dependencies, Bokhara, is actually conterminous with Afghan territory, have revolutionized the situation. Should the successive overthrow of Samarcand, Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand be followed by a conquest of the Turkomans and the seizure of Mery, the native Princes of India could not but compare the steady and irresistible progress of the Muscovite power to the north of the Hindu Kush, with the abortive efforts of the British to maintain themselves on the southern slopes of the same range. Nor can it be doubted, in view of the events of the past four years, that should the English commanders now repeat the step taken in 1842, and withdraw to the Punjab, they would leave behind them an implacable and self-confident enemy, ready to form, at any moment, a close league with Russia. and to assail the English in flank upon the first sign of a new mutiny among the people

In a word, the grave significance of the Afghan question, to which, as we have seen, no solution is yet forthcoming nor yet vistble, lies in its inseparable connection with times that except for the aid and comfort | a far wider problem, viz., the reconcilement

of India.

of Muscovite and British ambitions in Asia. So long as the Russian power halted on the north of the Caspian and Aral seas, it was possible to postpone the settlement of the troubles on the northwest frontier of India That time has passed, however, and such a confession of impotence as was implied in the outcome of the first Afghan war could not now be made with safety.

Dalrymple's Crusade.

While the regular forces of the United States are asking and receiving the cooperation of the Mexican troops near the border line in fighting Chief Victorio, little further south in Texas an armed expedition is organizing with a view to invade and conquer Mexico.

This expedition is not, like those of Esco-BEDO in times past, and like that of MANUEL MARQUEZ to-day, composed chiefly of Mexican malcontents and refugees, who use American soil as a basis for planning and preparing a feray into their own country. It is a crusade of Americans, headed by Mr. ERNEST DALBYMPLE, who, announcing himself as a Pennsylvanian and a patriot, called upon his countrymen, last winter, to rally to his standard for the purpose of redeeming Mexico from the thraldom of the Latin race, and blessing it with Anglo-Saxon civilization. To further this holy mission, he pointed his followers to the mines of Mexico and other tempting prizes as rewards, and his preliminary orders, issued by his adjutant-general, bade them form companies in all parts of the Union, and wait for his word of command in the autumn, telling them when and where to assemble.

It appears that three hundred recruits for this Grand Army of Occupation, as it is officially styled, are now enrolled in the vicinity of Austin, and known as the First Regiment of Texas Cavalry, Col. Amstrong commanding; and that recruiting is still going on briskly. It further appears that the department commander of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California is Gen. F. W. JAMES, of the Texas militia. What DALBYMPLE is doing all this while is not clear; but since he intimated in his circular of last winter that, not being a military man, he might not take the field in person, he is perhaps enseanced safely in Pennsylvania, arranging for the division of the Mexican mines after the conquest.

Very likely the strength of this audacious crusade is exaggerated. Very possibly, if ne attempts to really enter Mexico, Dat-BYMPLE may dangle from a rope's end. But the question arises how so bold a flibustering project could be even planned. Is it not clear that the disregard of Mexico's rights exhibited by HAYES during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, set the example for just such forays as DALRYMPLE'S? HAYES'S orders for raiding upon Mexican territory, without the consent and against the protest of the Mexican Government, were palpable violations, not only of neighborly courtesy, but of international law and of the express provisions of existing treaties. So far, therefore, as HAYES'S conduct could suggest anything to the people, it suggested a theory that Mexico was outside the pale of international law, and not entitled to its full privileges and protection.

The dupes of DALBYMPLE only better this instruction. The exact proportions of knavery and folly in their scheme are not yet manifest, just as its real strength is only rumored and guessed at. But, danger ous or frivolous, it takes its rise in a contemptuous disregard of Mexican rights, and for this HAYES'S own conduct is their precedent.

A Significant Refusal.

If Gen. SHERMAN'S letters to Gen. HAN-COCK, written in December, 1876, contain nothing to the discredit of the General of the Army, why should he refuse the natural and reasonable request that they be given to the country?

If in December, 1876, during the electoral contest and after Gen. SHERMAN had begun to mass troops at Washington, Gen. Sher-MAN wrote nothing inconsistent with his duty as General of the Army, or as a cititen of the United States, why should be ge angry when asked to follow Gen. HANCOCK's example? Why should be appeal to Gen. HANCOCK's instincts as a gentleman to prevent the publication of his share in the correspondence?

Suppose Gen. HANCOCK, instead of writing as he did to Gen. Sherman, had put treasonable sentiments on paper, or had implicated himself and others in a conspiracy against the Constitution and the laws. Under those circumstances it is conceivable that Gen. HANCOCK would have declined to permit the publication of his letter, and that he would have manifested some warmth when ap proached on the subject.

Enforcing the Law.

The law should be enforced. It ought to be. On that everybody is agreed. But what is the law? That every man accused of crime ought

to have the benefit of a doubt. Balbo should have had it. He did not.

The greatest of the Judges of the Court of Appeals thought so and said so. Nevertheless, the red-handed Gov. Con NELL executes a man against the judgment

There was a reasonable doubt in his case.

of the highest judicial officers in the State In his letter to Congress, accepting the office of Superintendent of Finance, Robert Monnis said: "The United States may command everything I have except my integrity.

and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more.' Congressman James A. GARPIELD lost his integrity in the service, not of the United States, but of the public plunderers; and in the disabled condition which the financier of the Revolution describes, he asks the people to elec-

him President! The Republican conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel strikes the Tribune as "one of the most remarkable bodies of representative men that has ever gathered in this country in a Presidential canvass." In the list which the Tribune prints in order to "show how truly representative the conference was" we find the following names: S. W. Dorsey, the Arkansas carpet-bagger, whom the Tribune has accused of certain unpleasant practices; George C. Gornam of California, to whom the Tribuno bade good riddance when he recently deserted the Republican party: GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. better known as Landaulet WILLIAMS; S. B. CONOVER, the Florida carpet-bagger: EMORY A. STORES, the defender of the whiskey thieves: GODLOVE S. ORTH. of Venezuela fame; P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Louisiana; Secon Robeson of New Jersey: JOHN SHERMAN, STANLEY MAT-THEWS, and Clerical Error STOUGHTON, of the visiting statesmen; ADAM BADEAU, and last but not least, the celebrated TIM HURLEY of South Carolina. We agree with the Tribune that this was a remarkable body of representa-

Dr. TANNER'S forty days are up at noon to-day. Dr. Hammond's letter to Dr. Hoeber mixes most judiciously the two elements of backing out and holding on in regard to his former opinions of Dr. TANNER and his task. he has succeeded far better than I thought he would," it seems probable that the great

American starver could not now get as good terms out of Dr. Hammond for a new fasting exhibition as he would have been able to secure six months ago.

"The committee had better spend its money where it will do good," was John Sher-man's advice to the Republican brethren on Thursday. Mr. SRERMAN ought to be more accurate in his quotations. The exact historical phrase is, to be "used where it will produce most good." The phrase was originally em-ployed by Oakes Ames to account for the Credit Mobilier stock with which he corrupted JAMES A. GARFIELD and other Congressmen.

The Northwestern Exposition, to be held

in Minneapolis next month, will be graced and enlivened by a party of Chippewa Indians from Winnebagoshish, Pekegama, and other points not mentioned in "Hiawatha." Among those who have been selected for the purpose are HARD GROUND, FOUNTAIN, SUNBEAM, SUNBET. ALWAYS STANDING, RAVEN WING, FLYING CLOUD, FLOATING CLOUD, RABBIT, BROKEN FEATHER. WIDOWER, IN THE RAPIDS, CARPENTER, LITTLE BUCK, END OF THE WIND, WHIRLWIND, FIR BOUGH, CALM DAY, and WIGWAM POLE. It is worth observing that these names mostly have quiet and pacific or conciliatory suggestions, as is natural to men of a tribe that has been at peace for more than a generation. Very likely none of these are professional and practical warriors: whereas a list of Sirring Bull's braves would include epithets more gory. The most resonant names of the Chippewa lot are WA-WA-NA-BE-TONE, which has a really mild significance, and KAH-BE-NONG-WE-WENCE, which denotes Hole-IN-THE-DAY's chief brave. Among the Chippewa women who will be at the fair are SHE HEARS THE RAPIDS, ALWAYS DRINKING, NARSH-REK, OF NIGHT HAWK, and the Woman who Stands Firm. If a person compares the English and the Indian names of these celebrities, on the supposition that the published list prints them correctly, he might pick up some points in Chippewa. For example, when he sees A-nass-o-ge-shig, or Beyond the Sky; Sack-e-ge-shig, or Against the Sky; and Mis-co-de-snid, or Red Say, he is apt to fancy that he knows what ge-shig signifies. And he is further confirmed in the suspicion when he finds the Indian name of RED CLOVE beginning Mis-co. So descriptive are all the names of Indians that probably the full list of an Indian tribe would comprise a considera-

ble portion of the words in its vocabulary. These Chippewa braves and squaws will bring along their pappooses and their wigwams, canoes, tepees, and domestic and warlike outfits, thus adding an element of variety to the Minneapolis fair.

QUIMBO APPO, Jr., will probably go to join QUIMBO APPO at no distant day. The sooner this sort of Chinese "go" the better.

How much surer of success in November the two hundred and odd prominent Republi cans would feel if they had been convinced o the actual existence of Dn Golven Garrield's \$5,000 brief by a personal inspection of the document!

The public baths have been open over two months; a million or more baths have been taken by the general public, yet the great swimmers, Webb, Boyron, Fearn, Webban, You Schoning, and the rest, who were expected to give many match exhibitions of their prowess still fight shy of the water or of each other. It takes these gentlemen apparently not only all winter and spring, but nearly all summer, to arrange the complicated and delicate diplomacy of a contest. However, WERHAN and Von SCHONING have finally concluded the terms of a match for Aug. 22 and as matters look now BOYTON and FEARN will be able to negotiate on before cold weather sets in.

Engineer KENT's strange handling of his comotive engine is not calculated to increase the eagerness of the public to take their chancel of being plunged from the elevated railways into the street below. The elevated roads have had extraordinary good luck thus far in the fact that their most serious collisions and jumpings from the track have invariably occurred when few or no passengers were aboard, and ew or no persons under the tracks.

On his way from the Indiana stumping ground to the California stumping ground, the venerable sea lawyer of the Wabash gave a Western reporter some interesting informa-We have a much better navy," said the tion. Hon, RICHARD W. THOMPSON, "than people generally give us credit for." He then explained hat, in addition to the "best torpedo service the world, we have forty ships in It is evident that Mr. line." son did not mean that we have forty ships-of-line, for the line-of-battle ship long ago passed out of naval nomenclature. He un loubtedly referred to some long tow which he had recently seen in the canal on whose banks he was bred, vessels which, in an emergency, night be used as transports. "Sixteen turrets added the venerable mariner in finishing his proud catalogue, "and eighteen as splendie monitors as there are in the world." Here his neaning is not so clear. Eighteen monitors with sixteen turrets is hard to understand except upon the supposition that the old ser dog got two of the canal boats mixed up with the monitors.

Probably nothing but his solleitous interest in Dr. Tanner's experiment, and his exreme anxiety during the last and critical days of the fast, could have kept the Hon, Roscos CONKLING away from the GARPTELD conference

Some Suggestive Statistics.

The increase in our country's imports of British goods during the first six months of the present year over the imports of the corresponding period of 1879 is too striking to escape comment. And the increase is a general one; it extends to nearly or quite all the chis crticles of imports from Great Britain and Ireland. When the Imports of cotton piece goods are found to be 26,000,000 yards in the first half of last year, and 47,000,000 yards in the first half of this year, some spe cial trade reason may account for the growth, but that particular reason would not apply to the increase of al kall a million dellars in value, nor for that of hardware about half a million, nor for that of fin plates, about three and a half millions, nor for the increases in beer, sait, slike, and spirits. Jute yaru has increased from 561,800 pounds hast year to 3.734,200 now; the manufactures of ate have nearly doubled in quantity and more than doubled in value, the increase being more than a million and a half dollars, the increase in linen piece goods has been over twenty-two million yards. Were this year's increases slight, they might pass without notice; but they deal with doublings and quadruplings, and with figures mounting into the millions.

Wool lilustrates the same fact. From three-fourths of

a million pounds in the first half of 1879 our import from Great Britain and Ireland rise to nine and a hall millions in the first half of 1880, in values they rise from \$121,725 in 1870 to \$2.864.455 in 1880—more than twenty times as much. Wootlen cloths increase by a million and a quarter yards, nearly trebling the quantity and price. Worsted stuffs increase by eight and a half million yards. Of carpets, thirteen times last year's amount it quantity and twenty times in value were imported.
Still more remarkable is the comparison for from and
steel. Pix from increased from 25,289 tons is '93,890, in value, from less than half a million deliars to about min

Gen. Sherman's Letters to Gen. Hancock.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-Gen. Sherman has re-

fused, with some warmth, to authorize the publication o his letters to Gen. Bancock. He says that Gen. Mancock

nillions. Hailroad iron increased from 7,738 tons to 128,088, and from a value of less than a quarter of a mil lion dollars to nearly live millions, Hoop, sheet, and botter iron increased thirt- fold in quantity and twenty fold in price; old from for remanufacture multiplied seventeen times in quantity, and in price from \$175,000 to \$4,275, 000, unwrought steel increased ton fold in quantity, and steel rails increased ten fold in price; bar, angle, bolt and red from rose thirty fold in weight, and over a million and a quarter dollars in price.

Of course these are astonishing figures; they show

astonishing leaps. Everybody has talked of the iron boom, but here are skall, millinery, jute, and other booms. Then, of course, there is the expert side of the ledger yet to reckon up for the six months. Still, when Mr. R B Hayes goes to stump Ohio for Garfield he wil probably feel she of using over again his last year's bal-

And who were the ancestors of the Countries de la Ferronays up to 1879? Bude peasants, of the name of Gibert; tollers

HIGH LIFE IN PARIS, The Queer Ways in which Some Great Nob

Paris, July 19 .- The leaven of positivism s working with a vengeance in the lump of the European aristocracy. By positivism I mean. of course, that practical temper of the time which strives above everything else to put money in the purse. With our nobles of to-day

this question of money is uppermost; indeed, at the rate things are going, the Year Book of European nobility will soon be nothing more or less than a business directory. In England the law of primogeniture has kept

the great fortunes and estates together; yet even in England not a few slenderly-portioned younger sons go into trade nowadays. Germany, in France, and in Italy, however, that the descendants of the crusaders have developed the keenest passion for the chase of the gold piece. In Germany, because the greater part of the nobility is poor, in common with the rest of their countrymen. In Italy for the same reason. In France, because the revolution and the abolition of primogeniture destroyed the great fortunes.

It is in France, of the three, that the invasion by trade of a caste that formerly used to turn up its nose at money making and money makers is the most notable and noticeable. Not to speak here of the marriages of beggared nobles with the heiresses of Cincinnati or Chicago pork packers or Peruvian guand dealers-matrimonial unions, there, that enrich fluely the worn-out acres of the descendants of the chevallers-there are the great industrial enterprises, the mines, railroads, and banks, whose boards of direction serve as hothouses for the fine flower of the ruined aris-

Moreover, the richest nobles set the example to the poor ones. The number of duxes, princes, counts, and barons who sell the famous vintages of Champagne, Bordeaux, and Bourgogne, would suffice to organize courts in all the republics of the two Americas. But that is a quasi-aristocratic commerce, and sundry crowned heads do not disdain to turn an honest penny by it. Let us pass, then, to the petty trader. We shall find that the Book of Heraldry includes the names of a crowd of

petty trader. We shall find that the Book of Heraldry includes the names of a crowd of tradesmen and tradeswomen who would not be out of place in the square of the Temple or under the pillars of the Ishmarket.

There was Duke Pozzo di Borgo, just dead, millionaire a dozen times over. He sold his game the peocr, thrifty man, as engerly as though he had been a simple poacher, and he retailed the fruit of his country sent at Saint Cloud like a kitchen gardener of the Plain of Gennevillers. He also sent to market baptized milk—he was a pious man, the noble duke—furnished by his two cows.

Another grand seigneur, the Marquis de Chabrol, drives a thriving business in loaning out silver plate for weddings and dinner parties in town. It is the family plate which he puts to this use, and the pieces or namented with the De Chabrol coat of arms furnish forth the table of Monsieur Prudhomme, to the delight of that worthy but title-worshipping man. The Marquis makes a handsome thing out of it.

There is also the great Baron de Foy, 'Inventor and propagator of the matrimonial profession.' Do you want a wife, not too mature, not too sentimental? Address, in all confidence, any of the branches of the house, Paris, London, or Vienna, Deposit 100, 500, or 1,000 france, according to circumstances, plus a commission of 5 per cent, on the high's dot, Once in a while the house has to sue delinquent patrons; usually, however, the excellent Baron gets his fee, as his splendid chateau at Saint Cloud testifice. He has rivals, though, in the persons of certain marquises, countesses, and baronesses, who are trying to draw trade away from him by cutting under his rates; they are satisfied with a deposit of 50 france, or even of 25 france, and charge a commission of only 3 per cent, on the dot.

Let us not overlook the Countess de Benouville. She leased a half dozen small houses and apartments in the quarter of the Champs Elyaées, furnished them economically by mak-

Let us not overlook the Counters de Benou-ville. She leased a half dozen small houses and spartments in the quarter of the Champs Elysées, furnished them economically by mak-ing her purchases at auction sales, and rents them out to English and American visitors at a handsome profit. Note that the Counters a very rich, and that her husband gives her an allowance for ner toilet that would comfortably support an entire family.

Three of the most elegant and distinguished ladles of Paris whose names are constantly re-

allowance for ner toilet that would comfortably support an entire family.

Three of the most elegant and distinguished ladies of Paris, whose names are constantly recurring in the society news of the journals, have formed a company of the most original kind and keep shop, their confidential agent doing duty as shopman. They furnish the wares—nothing else than their cast-off dresses and toilet knick-knacks of which they have become tired. It is understood that these ladies are doing a capital business, and that sometimes. In the intimacy of the boudoir, they graciously exhibit their account books for the inspection of particular friends.

The Baron de Morlange has amassed a very pretty fortune in a still more singular traffic. He opened an anonymous agency for the procurement of masses. His drummers scoured the country, knocked at the doors of the chateaux, and canvassed the office in quest of persons desirous of having masses said for their dend; undertook to discharge this duty in consideration of a sum of money paid in advance; then hurried off in search of poor village pricets, out of whose modesty or necessities they coined a profit of fifty cents per mass for their employer.

The Marchioness de Latour Trebolgne carries on indirectly a business no less ingenious. This noble lady has an agent who counts Abra-

ties they coined a profit of fifty cents per mass for their employer.

The Marchioness de Latour Treboigne carries on indirectly a business no less ingenious. This noble lady has an agent who counts Abraham among his ancestors, and who goes around on the days after receptions to buy all the sulle dresses and gauzy fabrics with which the society beauties have for a night relied their charms. The ladies have secrets of their own for utilizing a silk dress that has been forn or solled; but what can be made of tulle or gauze skirts? Dolla' dresses or nets to catch butterflies? But these wouldn't pay. Our Marchioness and her child of Israel buy all this stuff by weight. The two of them have covered Parls with brokers charged with the duty of collecting these tatters of society and storing them away. The season over, at the time of the year where we now find cursaives, the boody is gathered and shipped to the country of the Caribs. There these red or blue gauzes that have adorned the whitest shoulders in the world perform a similar duty for the blackest. Every one knows that the Caribs have a passion for transparent tissues. The Marchioness is coining a fortune out of her speculation.

The viscount de Poilly, that club man of renown, whose dog cart and high-stepping gray the modest promenader may see every day in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, hit upon a speculation still more curious. The story is incredible but strictly true. One day last month the Viscount, who had dropped a good deal of money at his club and at the races, was looking over his papers. He came upon the plan of a superb monument—the new family tomb of the De Poillys, constructed in the cemetery of Père la Chaise by an uncle who thus far had its corge couness all to himself. The young man had never seen it.

But this belongs to me," he cried as he restored the plan of the architect to its place among the other papers. This monument is a part of my inheritance; suppose we go and have a look at it."

He went. When he left the city of the dead—one of t

umped at the proposition. He found at lotel Continental a brave Brazilian, fresh fr Hotel Continental a brave Brazilian, fresh from Rio, rich as a Jew, and greatly embarrassed at the moment by the inconsiderate conduct of a relative who had died in the hotel. The escutcheoned tomb dazzled the Brazilian's fancy, the bargain was closed, and an ex-merchant of hides now reposes by the side of the uncle of M. the Viscount de Poilly.

From the celestial heights where he doubtless rests from his labors. M. Guizot must note with satisfaction how faithfully the present generation is following out the programme he had down when he was First Minister of Louis Phillippe: "Get rich!" Everybody in high society is trying now to make money. That would not be such a bad thing if society did not pay the hypocrite about it, did not fle about it, did not feel a false shame about it—not the money itself, but the getting it.

Of course there are great and shining excep-

did not feel a false shame about it—not the money itself, but the getting it.

Of course there are great and shining exceptions. It is no part of my purpose to throw ridicule on noblemen who have wen deserved distinction as manufacturers, engineers, or eattle breedess. The people honor them, and rightly. But is it not laughable to see people who under their money yesterday, aping the pride of this aristocracy whose faded coats-of-arms they have regided with the marriage portions of their daughters?

Nothing can paint the indignation of Madame the Countess de la Ferronays.

You must know that the Maver of the Eighth Arrondisseement of Paris took the sho sking liberty of addressing to this noble lady, as to all the other residents of the district, a circular inter requesting her to illuminate her house on the evening of July 14, in honor of the Feto of the Republic.

Hituminatel And in honor of the republic!

the Republic.

Illuminate! And in honor of the republic
Thei Countess gasped, shuddered, flushed
grew thoroughly angry, sat down at her costly
writing-desk, and penned a reply to the Mayor
which deserves to be rescued from oblivion: The shades of our ancestors, massacred by your repub-ic, would rise up before us to curse; us

at the plough, laborious and servile. They enriched thomselves in the shadow of the revolution. The grandfather of the great lady was a clothier, her father an agont she is a Countess!

Are not these shodly aristocrais as laughable as that avaricious Marquis de Tillancourt, who secretly makes his own bargains in the fish market, or that Marchionoss de Vrincourt, who insists on weighing all the meat brought into the house with her own hands?

This manner of deing one's own marketing is not as rare as it might be in the escutcheoned world. Count Potocki, the millionarissimus, who died last year, had it. So has Count Trimoli. Cardinal Bonaparie's brother-in-law; his greatest pleasure is to ransack the markets and return home loaded down with impossible melons and Brobdingangian cabbages.

I have in my mind a gentleman, very well known, a victim of this mania, whose market basket, expressly made for him, was to all outward seeming a handsomely bound quarto. Everybody in his part of Paris took him for a bibliophile, and there was even talk at one time of electing him to the Academy.

If the mesters thus invade the province of the servants it is not surprising that the servants should sometimes retailate. The noble faubourg hasn't yet got through laughing at the expletion of attend the wedding of M. Auguste Martin and Mile, Julia Petit. Who was Martin and who was Mile, Julia, and what did it mean any way? No one knew, except the Countess. She remembered that her address book had been missing for an entire day. Auguste, her footman, had availed himself of it to invite the bearers of some of the noblest names in France to his wedding with the daughter of the coachbearers of some of the noblest names in France to his wedding with the daughter of the coach

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCY.

Look Here, Upon This Pleture-and From the Herold. There have been two particularly memorable

olitical conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in recent times. The first was held on the 16th of May, 1876, and an admirable address, written in great part by Mr. Cari Schurz, now Secretary of the Interor, from which the following are extracts:

A national election is approaching under circumstances of pectitiar significance. Never before in our history has the middle mind been so produndly agitated by approhension of dangers arising from corrupt tendencies and practices in our political lile, and never has there been greater reason for it.

We therefore declare, and call uron all good citizens to join us, that at the approaching Presidential election we shall support no Presidential candidate.

1. Who in public position ever countenanced corrupt practicus; or 1. Who in public position ever countenanced corrupt practices; or

2. Who, while cossessing official influence and power,
has talled to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but, for personal reasons or party ends, has perintled them to restor on; or

3. To whom, however conspensions his position or brilliant his ability, the impulses of the party maingers
have shown themselves presonmant over those of the
reformer, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse, the employment of the Government service as a machinery for personal or party ends, or

4. Who, however layorably judged by his pearest
friends, is not known to possess those qualities of unita
and character which the stern task of gennine reform
requires.

and character which the stern task of genuins retorm requires.

In one word, at present, no candidate should be beind entitled to the support of patriodic citizens, of whom the question may finally be asked: Is he really the man to carry through a thoroughaving return of the diovernment? Can he, with certainty, be depended about to possess the moral courage and sturdy resiminion to grapple with the abases which have acquired the strength of vistalished custom, and to this end firmity to resist the Whenever there is room for question or doubt as to the answer, the candidate should be considered until to this energiency. The man to be intrusted with the Presidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much be considered until the third of the third of the confidency of the state of the confidency that the confidency the second of the third of the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency this year much have deserved not only the confidency that they were the confidency th The second conference to which we refer was held yes

terday in the same place. Its pressing officer likewise was a citizen of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Marshall Jowell, and upon examining the lists of participants on each ocrial compatriot, Mr. Murat Halstead of Cincinnati, as assisting prominently at both. But yesterday sgather-ing appears to have been much more miscellaneous than the one in which he was active four years ago. Indeed. it must have reminded the Bible readers present (among whom, of course, we reckon Mr. Halstead) of St. Peter's vision at Joppa, in which a certain vessel was seen descending from heaven, "as it had been a great sheet anit at the four corners and let down to the earth, wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air." Among others there were ex Senators Bistue, Cameron and Logan; ex-Senators Dorsey and Conover, ex-Secre tary Kobeson, Measra Chauncey I. Filley, P. B. S. Pinch-back, William B. Chandler, and several more, concerning whom Mr. Halstead must have grown deaf indeed since 1876, if he did not hear a heavenly voice like that which said to the aposile, "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." While the proceedings were in progress, according to the press reports, Gen. Belknap, formerly Secretary of the War Department, also was one of the gentlemen who were paying visits of congratulation to Gen Garfield in an ad-joining room. How so promiscuous an assembly got along peaceably with one another, and with Mr. Halstead, through the day, would be a wonder, did we not recollect that there were no quarrels among the animals in Noah's ark. In both instances a consciousness that they were "all in the same boat," and that their only chance of getting to land depended upon keeping the seace, perhaps explains the mystery

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ollowing extract from an old book, published some 200 years ago, "written by that ever famous Thomas Moffat, Doctor in Physick," shows that Tanner's feat is nothing compared with what was done centuries ago:

compared with what was done conturies ago:

Some may live with hunger and lone abstinence a great while, according as I have read in many authors. Happecrates thinketh that it a man abstant from meat and arrive wards are cannot occupe death. You when passed through them, because the hungry gut, colled glowass foldshows, was by abstinence clumt together. But Pliny saw the contrary, and Tinous's annt lived two months without eat or drink. Albertus, Alexander, Benedictus, and Jacobus Sylvius write yet of more strange and incredible abstinence, both of men and women, which truly I would have registered among the Lies of the Golden Legend and the Abbot of Uraberts chronicles, had not Wilnam Roudeletius and honest Joubertus winessed the like of a French gentlewoman living almost three years without any sustenance of meat bread, broth or drink, who afterward was married and conceived a child, which she brought well forth and happily alive. orth and happily alive.

After reading the above "well-authenticated facts," we can afford to have Dr. Tanner quit the stage and nake room for some new and greater sensat

Connecticut Not Doubtful.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: I read with considerable satisfaction the letter written by your correspondent from Hartford. There are very few Reoblicans here who really expect to carry the State, here is altogether too much enthusiasm for Gen. Hantock in this State to warrant any such expectation At a Democratic meeting inst might one Republican stated that he knew of four others besides himself who were going to vote for the General. Combendents in the ward at all doubtful this year. She will give 3,000 majority for Hancock and English next November.

WEST NERDER, Aug. 5. YOUNG DEMOCRAT.

Garfieldian Wisdom.

From Recent Speeches by the Republican Cambidat I can find you dogs and bears and lions that till fight, and fight to the death, and will fear such other. Wild beasts never build monuments over their slain

It is early rising that has made us what we are as a The privilege of being a young man is an immense

A Ram that Thinks. From the Vancouser Independent

A. H. Clark of Groton has a ram that thinks. It dimks enough to but apple trees, when there is fruit on them, until the apples drop off, when it stops thinking sod goes to eating. Congratulation to Dr. Tanner

Glad that you cease to be a raree show? Exhibited in such a curious manner, You must have found the fast a little slow. Are you not glad to 'scape the flood of letters, The work of intellects as yet unripe,

Are you not glad to end it, Dr. Tanner,

Well pleased to find their mily stuff in type You issue from the trial somewhat thinner, Diminished sensibly in size and weight, But not prepared to welcome a good di-Nor cheered as yet by any well-niled plate.

With which so many fools annoy their betters,

Yet there is cause for warm congratulation, Found in the fact that still you draw your breath for many, as they watched your slow starvation, Fancied you racing nip and tuck with death.

What have you proved? What are the vital issues Settled with such exceeding pain and care? It seems that man can live upon his tissues About one third as long as does the bear You proved that erudite and skilled physicians,

Whose dicts we would fain accept as true, Are not infallible in their positions But that the most of us already knew. Except that little, failing to discover

A point of value in your doleful fast, The public feels relieved when it is over, And hopes that this attempt will be the last.

Are you right sure that you are so physically consituted as to be exemptiron all attacks of cramps, choicer murbus, diarrhea, or dysentery! If not, it would be raident to provide veur-il' with Dr. Jayne's Carmina five Balesm, a safe medicine for these affections, and a sure carative for sommer complaint, and all diseases of the bowels, in either children or adults—445.

SUNBEAMS.

-Chicago is about to compel the burial of

-" Don't play tag around the hind legs of this mule " is a placard in an Indianopolis studie -A summons in a breach of promise sul-

against the bridegroom was sent in stacing the tridat presents at an lows weiding.

—The ball given by "the Bachelors" at what was Baron Grantz mandon at Albert Gate was the most splendid ever seen in London. It cost \$50.000 —Subscriptions have been very numerous

for the monument to be erected in Urbino to Rachael, in 1883, on the fourth centennial anniversary of his best. -At a Keokuk pienie a dead snake was aid across a sleeping man's neck for fun. The tright was ail that could have been expected, for he lay half a day -Mr. Sothern (Lord Dundreary), who was

mid to be dving, has quite recevered his wonted health and spirits. He is at Brighton, England, and will play at the Park Theatre, in this city, next fall, -During a storm last month at Norance n Switzerland lightning struck one of two little girls deeping in the same bed, and instantly killed her with-

out even touching or awaking the other -The death is announced of the Dowager Duchess of Somerset, a lady who delighted to entertain distinguished Americans, and at whose house Admiral Farragut was a frequent and highly honored gues

-Now it is a Yankee, Mr. Samuel Bremley of Mystic River, in the State of Connecticut, who am nounces his ability to live for ten hours with his now and mouth hermetically scaled. Where is this thing to stop!

—A letter to the Paris National from as flourishing, and as being carried on with the comen of the Government. A police agent denounced the ar tem in open court, and was not contradicted.

-Dr. Germaine has for three years been blind, yet he continues to practice acceptably at West field, Mass. His wife accompanies him on his calls, describes to him the visible symptoms of his patients, and assists him in other ways so well that he has lest non-

-The parliament house of Monte Citorio, at Rome, is built exclusively of wood, and the honoral members are in constant dread lest it be turnt down fine dome, and was put up hastily in 1871 on the ute

an old prison until a permanent structure could be -The municipality of Paris has decided on the establishment, in each district, of municipal free libraries, where books may be read on the spot, and ob-tained for reading at home. Last month the library of the Seventh District was opened with some ceremon The library will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. and on Sunday from 1 to 3.

-Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Napoteon, has just attained his eighteenth year, and with it his majority, according to the custom of his house. He is still studying at the Lycee Charlening and next year will probably present himself for adminision to St. Cyr. the famous military school of France The Prince is described as studious and intelligent sall and of strong build, and partial to field sports at

-The Archbishop of Canterbury used be fore the Reformation to wear a vestident called It was made of lamb's wood, and worn by Arc. only, who, when going to the altar, put it at necks over other pontifical ornaments. One palls was sold for \$5,625. Archbishops of the buried in these palls, which compels each prelate

a new one and pay a heavy fee -A part of the enew of a lost ship, the Mathite, are supposed to be starving on Securing the Pacific. Considerable and take had to be fore a Government vessel could be sent to the rebefore a sailing craft was finally started from cisco, Sir Thomas Hesketh, who was in the he his steam yacht Lancastire Witch, despatched with. The President of the San Francisco Cir. Commerce wrote to Mr Thomas as follows: persons are Americans, jet our Government either apathy or the exactions of red tape, does not applied taken adequate steps for their rescue."

-In the debates of the Oxford Union of which for a time he was President, Mr. Gladston a very prominent and active part. In this many perliament be found himself frequently engage contention with men with whom afterward to debate in the House of Commons. Lord School Duke of Newcastle, the Dake of Abercorn, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Lowe, now Lord Sherbrook, were temporary with Mr. Gladstone in the Oxford Union-great question of reform, then at its height, foun Gladstone a strong opponent, and the last speech ha de

livered in the secrety was against the emancipation of the West India slaves. -The returns made up to the end of June show that during that month 89 ships left the kersey, with 20,757 emigrants. Of these 7.840 were English 220 Scotch, 3,679 Irish, 8,832 foreign, and the nationalities of 186 were not known. Of the whole, 17,505 were for the United States, while 3,023 sailed for British Sort America, 106 for South America, 67 for the East Indust, three for the West Indies, six for Chinn, and 31 for the West Coast of Africa. There is a decrease of 8,535 as compared with the previous month, but the emigrants were 0.50 more than in June last year. During the 18-6 three nonths the number of emigrants who left Liver as 79,540, being 40,000 more than left Liverpool in the sec

ond quarter of last year.

One of the most remarked figures now and as straight as a rush, thin, bony, muscular, but an of age, with the most wonderful typical Yankee lace his general aspect it is possible to conceive. There is some thing almost ridiculous in the realization he is, the makes Kentuckian, of the Yankee of Punch. When he stands in a room, a full head and shoulders over everybody, all eve are on him. As a witty Irish M. P. said, the lenn creat looks hollow enough to swallow any quantity of prin ciples. He knows he is a remarkable figure, and not the annued and admiring glances with a sly twinned of the eye which seems to come down from the stars.

-A former resident in Birmingham, England, writes from New Zealand: "I was much into lamps; but in every other branch of the hardware the vigorous Vankees beat you. In agricultura and gardening implements, stores, domestic notions, and the thousand and one articles of hardware English makers are nowhere For quality, adaptability, and price the Amarticles bear the palm. I was one day in the store of our leading hardware merchants, when a minin for a pick and shovel. He was asked which he look at English or American 'Oh, Yankee tome, says the man; 'English are too clumsy.' Mexplained that the English will permet in man-

tools their grandfathers used." -A great rose reveiry was accomplished recently in England by the Countess of Cark. a. daughter of George Cannings, to which all it were invited on condition they would pay com-Queen or English flowers. So the ladies smothered in these Inscious blossoms, each head to foot being dedicated to some new and specimen. The fair girls came representing and yellow roses, the tea-scented and the riors the shell pinks and maiden blushes suited modest purity, while the darker beauties of black purples, that were twisted into the lietheir raven bair and well much hid the leade their dresses were composed. Decerating the and the walls festoons of real roses were for swing from 'lamp to lamp, and the very flore will carpeted with rose leaves, sending torth a dream of 1967

-Sarah Bernhardt has lodged in the London and Westminster Bank, as the proceeds of the to London, \$35,000. This has not been all more at Guiety Theatre. The great artists has a most often appet latten of the money value of her gifts, and the be surprised 10to gratuitous exhibition by any at artifice. When Patti or Nillson or other entreed set formers are goests at Grosvenor square or class the grand world of the West End, they are well prepared for the "Madame will sing us a little thing " of their hostess, the Marchiness of Carel of they at once comply, thus paying for their only or will a song worth a bundred suppers. Sarah Ko. Enlightened by the experience of her first visit site Dianage I to make it known before an invitation had to be paid. This piece of happy audicity, insteads uring her popularity, made her more the seem cape that ever-st was so occurrie. Her drawing communications which were the strong points of the occurrence. her setting has made famous always received a land some honorarium for their display. She has indicated for money in London less the French tribunals should have

it over in damages to the Comedy company. THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY. This is my sittle room: the walls and hard Are bare of all the luxuries of art.

Yet here are treasures which I value more.

And which are always dearer to my head In rare confusion scattered round, on she was And chairs, and filling all convenient tooks.

For learning in a glorious bust of books True friends are they, whose dear love never ; at Since through their trusty channels always flows The storied wine which thrilled the gods of gore-

And, drinking deep, in envisite drams

I walk with them beside their mysile streams.

Ellor trass.